

PUNCH's Politicks.

[Price Eighteen Pence.]

170



K PUNCH'S
POLITICKS;

I N

SEVERAL DIALOGUES

BETWEEN

Him and His Acquaintance,



L O N D O N :

Printed for W. NICOLL in *St. Paul's*
Church-Yard. 1762.

P U N C H

POLLITICKS

STUDY OF THE

ARTS

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To his MAJESTY the

KING of PORTUGAL.

COULD the world believe it, that I, the gay facetious merry fellow, known thro' Great Britain as the author of low wit and humour, should ever take pen in hand to address the Majesty of Portugal.

But may it please your Majesty, to excuse the presumption, of a foreigner's shewing this concern for the dangers your Royal Person may be brought to, and my feeling for the unhappy state your country is at present involv'd, by the united forces, which (worse than Goths and Vandals) Spain and France have already introduced into your kingdoms, and threaten their utter subversion,

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has

has roused my spirit, to write my thoughts on your situation ; and propose a method to your Majesty, of laying the foundation of a greater empire, than any your predecessors were ever masters of.

'Tis well known in Britain, that I am a saucy talkative fellow, and a very near kinsman of Pasquin, so famous at Rome. But the times are so touchy here, that my tongue has been denied utterance of my thoughts, and therefore I am oblig'd to write, and send them abroad ; I heartily wish they may come, justly translated, for your royal perusal.

Could I have wrote in your language, I would not have put your Majesty to the trouble of a translator ; but as I am a downright Englishman, I live in hopes to hear, that the English language shall soon be the only tongue for all the polite courtiers in Europe : or at least that the Spanish and French ministers shall be obliged to learn it thoroughly before they come to end their disputes with Britain ; and a few more repetitions of
the

the sounds from British guns will fix in their minds the remembrance of those parts of speech they have already been initiated into the rudiments of.

But that, may it please your Majesty, I am greatly afraid will not be the case; and that before this address shall obtain your royal perusal, properly translated into the Portuguese tongue, the most noble Monsieur Nevernose (would he had never a tongue) will have palaver'd the people here to believe, that the Grande Monarque is lord and sole governor of the planet Mars, notwithstanding his present immersion under a multiplicity of clouds; and that his brother the King of Spain, to repair his late losses on this globe, has made an acquisition of the planet Jupiter; so that the regent of Mars, joined and assisted by the auspices and influence of Jupiter, is now attacking Saturn, the God of the Leaden World, and is in great hopes he may soon complete the conquest, by giving some of Saturn's satellites a part of the

aurum ductile, they had lately got from the dominions of the Sun, and teaching them the proper manner of gilding their lead ; so as to make the Saturnites take it for pure gold. They have little doubt of obtaining such a number of satellites, as shall induce the God to believe it for his interest to come into such measures, as Mars and Jupiter united, to complete their designs, shall think it proper he should subscribe to. And so by such high-flown talking as this, which our people don't understand, this Monsieur What's-his-name thinks to get our folks to sign a peace between France and us, in either his own or some of the dead tongues, that they may afterwards interpret it in what manner soever shall best suit their future necessities.

But this, may it please your most faithful Majesty, is what I hope our most glorious Britannick King will never permit any of his servants to agree to ; but that whatever terms he shall most graciously condescend to grant his vanquish'd
foes.

foes (not regarding in the least their puffs of their titles and alliances, &c.) shall be wrote in *plain English*; and lest they should hereafter forget the parts of speech they had been instructed in; let them send over immediately two of their chief nobility to be initiated in our vulgar tongue: Conducive to which end, I hope our nobility and gentry will come into large subscriptions for *Punch's Opera*, for why should not every man mind his own interest, instead of the Italian; to which these young pupils should be every night introduced.

If I mistake not this would only be (restoring or) teaching them in the same manner our late hostages were learnt at the comedies of Paris (the French tongue) and hereby these gentlefolks may be capable of understanding the treatises written in English, and enabled when any difficulty should arise to interpret the words to their countrymen.

But this is all by the by: and I beg your royal pardon for troubling you with it; but

But as our English cannon are well understood throughout the globe, I think it is fitting that our language should be as well known. To return therefore to my chief point of this dedication. Your Majesty's distressed situation has given me great uneasiness. Your bold stroke in transporting a nest of vermin out of your kingdom, and your attempt to be sole master in your own dominions (which they did not think it proper you should be) have in part brought the present calamities on your head; your having made so large a sacrifice to justice, has occasion'd, numbers of your subjects to say, you forgot mercy. That is best known to your own breast! but, believe me, I sincerely admire your heroism, in attempting the reformation of your country, by driving those *pests* of regal power, and human society into exile.

I heartily wish too many of them may not nestle among us, and drive this nation to exert the penal laws against them
(which

(which have I fear too long lain dormant) and give them encouragement to hope for good quarters in this country.

In my scheme of transporting yourself and followers to the Brazils, I may perhaps be thought to have been too warm in my hope and wishes for the prosperity of your royal self and countrymen.

But I may assert that no proposition in Euclid is more demonstrable than the possibility of your Majesty's becoming Emperor of Peru, (and with ten times the prospect of success that your predecessor Don Sebastian had of conquering Africa;) if your subjects can be brought to give their assistance.

Revenge is as sweet to a Portuguese as to a Spaniard. Urge then that motive to your subjects, and shew them how easy it is to retaliate their injuries on the Spaniards, who will soon be glad to replace your person on the throne of Lisbon, and make due recompense to your injur'd subjects, provided you shall lay down your arms, and give them the liberty

erty of keeping Mexico in their possession.

Try then if your power cannot raise forty or fifty thousand men, who will with zeal follow your fortunes: Britain can supply you with transports for them, and will readily furnish arms and ammunition to overcome the enfeebled Spaniards in America. Half the number I have mentioned, resolute in your cause, under the protection of the British navy, will soon bring your enemies to subscribe to the restoration of your dominions in Europe; and they will gladly resign the empire of Peru, so you leave them that of Mexico.

What a plan is here? Can your Majesty be blind to such a proposal? Try it, in the name of God; and success cannot fail to attend your arms. The British fleet will stop the Spanish resources of money from America, and hinder Spain from sending supplies of warlike stores to her colonies, while you can be supplied with ammunition from London.

don. What then shall prevent your establishing an empire, which the Spaniards, without the assistance of Britain, can never overthrow.

While thus I was writing, and just upon finishing this dedication to my following system of politicks for the downfall of your enemies, and making you emperor of one eighth part of the globe, Master Fiddler broke in upon me, and tho' I had in my dialogues convinced him of my abilities, he brings me intelligence, that all my projects were nothing but wind, which, acquired by laying in my lumber-room, had flown out of my mouth, and induced him to believe, like a weak silly fellow, as he is entre nous, that I was an inspired politician.

I would have argued with him upon my plan; but he had the impudence to tell me, I was what he always thought me, as errant a blockhead as ever was cut out for a sign-post; and bid me rest assur'd, that France and Spain are tri-

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umphant;

umphant; and have found the truth of an old proverb confirmed, that Britons can never agree; and that by such divisions our enemies are to re-acquire by tongue, what their arms could not defend: that in consequence of such surrender from us, your enemies hands are to be tyed up from further oppressing you; till such time as they shall find Britain incapable of assisting you, and they may, with safety, put their glorious schemes in execution, viz. of France annexing Britain to her domain, and Spain's reducing Portugal as a province to her empire.

After saying this my old acquaintance abruptly left me, and with as little complaisance, as any purse-proud man can quit the company of one, whom he knows to have more brains than himself, (but less money) because he has miscarried in his attempts, as is generally the fate of schemers, to improve his fortune.

And now to show I have more sense than the fidler, I must presume to give
your

your Majesty one piece of advice, should his news prove, any more than the lye of the day, true, and it is this, never to forget the obligations you owe to this nation; and by every means conceive our merchants, you are not unmindful of the favours receiv'd from Britain in your greatest extremities. When she was the only power on earth, who sent her forces to stand between you and the united powers of France and Spain, who had devoted your kingdom to annihilation; only hereafter to be heard of, as swelling up the verbose titles of the King of Spain.

Adversity is the trial of friendship. Forget not then the proofs of Britain's sincerity to you, when your countries shall be settled in a calm and quiet state; and by your own example inculcate to your subjects, that the encouragement of British traffick, by every means in your power to grant, is the truest support of your crown. What an easy matter for France and Spain to have

swallow'd up your European dominions? And if, unsupported by the forces sent from England, you had been forced to refuge yourself in the Brazils, how long could you have subsisted there as a monarch, if Britain remain'd neuter.

You might perhaps have flatter'd yourself, when got thither, with hopes of support from the Dutch, allur'd by the thirst of gain, the only power you could in such case have relied on.—But what could they, or would they, have done for you? Just as much as they did for Britain, when she pusilanimously called for help from them.

Overawed by French power, &c. they could not, or would not, stir in her defence; tho' they knew for a certainty, that if France prevail'd, themselves must in consequence be the next delicious morsel, serv'd up to gratify the all-devouring appetite of the Grande Monarque.

If then the prospect of their own ruin could not rouse them to arms, in support of their oldest and best friends, and
their

their own existence as a free people ; what would or could your Majesty have hoped they would, or could be able to do for you, if England had been forced to subscribe such terms, the French would have granted to an exhausted nation.

But, thanks be to the Supreme Director and Giver of Victory, Britain still shines the empress of the ocean ! and as now we, to prevent the further effusion of Christian blood, have given up great part of the conquests we have gain'd, to our subdued and vanquish'd enemies, in order to preserve your quiet possession of your paternal throne and kingdoms ; let it forever be engrav'd in your heart : And not only there, but be the following words inscribed in every room of your palaces, and in every court of justice thro' the Portuguese dominions :

That Britain gave up part of her acquisitions to save these kingdoms from wearing a second time the Spanish yoke ; after having prevented with her

her blood and treasure the sons of Portugal from falling victims to the swords of the French and Spaniards. This inscription is fixed here, that it may be handed down to posterity, always to remember the obligations this nation owes to Britain.

Thus having a daily memento before their eyes, your subjects can never murmur at whatever indulgence you grant the British merchants, or whatever taxes you lay on the commerce of France, Spain, and Holland, for to none of these powers are you or your subjects indebted for the possession of your country, or the enjoyment of your ancient liberties. Let henceforth the old complaint of the British merchants be heard no more, nor permit your officers to suffer French manufactures to be introduced into Portugal, as the produce of Britain. Be it ever in the mouths of your subjects, the commerce of Britain is the support of Portugal; if the commerce of Britain
fails

fails by our encouraging that of France and Spain, adieu to the liberty of our country.

As the dawn of peace seems arising on your distressed country, I cannot help further proposing, as soon as it shall break forth upon you, that it be the first study of your Majesty and your ministers to guard against any future surprise; by having your frontiers better fortified, and where the inroads of your country lay open to your enemy, for such your Majesty must ever deem the Spaniards, let modern defences be instantly erected, and that above all things you keep up such a number of regular, forces, daily exercis'd in the use of arms, as, thought sufficient, may by incorporating irregulars with them, on any emergency, make a much better defence, than your whole kingdom, embodied, could in this war have done against the united efforts of your enemies.

Now to finish this long address, I humbly beg leave to crave your Majesty's
and

and my readers pardon for all the inaccuracies of this epistle, and the following attempt, wrote by one unused to such a work, from his real love to the glory of Britain, and of having an opportunity to say he is

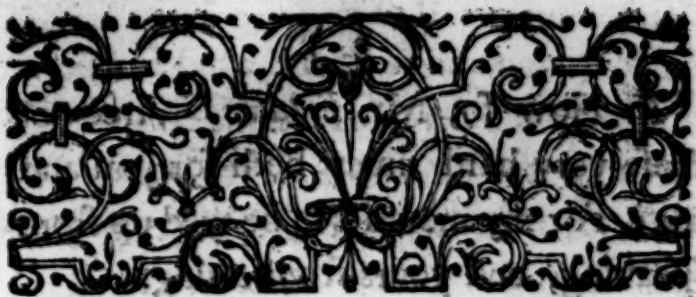
Your most Faithful Majesty's

Sincere Well-wisher, and

Humble Servant,

P U N C H.





PUNCH's Politicks.

INTROUDOTORY DIALOGUE,

Between *Punch* and the *Fiddler*.

Punch. **M**ASTER *Fiddler*, I'm
glad to meet with you,
I have a great deal to
say to you.

Fiddler. Ay, Master *Punch*, what's the
matter with you now.

P. Why, Master *Fiddler*, there's matter
enough for both you and me to com-
plain of.

F. How so, Mr. *Punch*?

B

P.

P. How so, Mr. Fiddler! Are not these very hard times both for you and me? For my mouth is to be tyed up from speaking, and yours from eating.

F. That's true, Mr. Punch: we neither of us are to be permitted to shew our talents this *Bartledown-fair*.

P. Do you know the reason of it, Master Fiddler?

F. I don't know any, without it arose from the masters of the booths not bidding high enough, and in a proper manner.

P. I see, Master Fiddler, you are not a politician.

F. Indeed, Master Punch, politicks are much above my capacity; and if I can but get an honest livelihood by scraping, I'm no ways uneasy who is in or who is out: But, Mr. Punch, I never thought you cut out for a director of the g——v——t.

P. I have lately found, that politicks are the only way at present to get bread for my family; and I am sorry, Master Fiddler,

Fiddler, you have so mean an opinion of my parts: for tho' my head is but a wooden one, it would not be the first that has been advanced to great places, and very high ones too, let me tell you.

F. That's well observed, *Mr. Punch*, your's would not be the first head that has been reared on a tall pole. But what's all that to the prohibition of our exhibiting at the late fair in *Smithfield*?

P. Why now, Master *Fiddler*, to shew you I am no bad politician, I'll tell you how it was.

F. That's kind, old acquaintance, pray let's have it in your own way.

P. Why then, Master *Fiddler*, I must tell you, that my L——M—— would not admit our shewing away, not on account of the reasons you've assign'd, but because he was told, there was a play in our taste to be play'd in another place, and that our performing might be an hindrance to the success of the other company.

F. Why so, *Mr. Punch*?

P. Left the town might be cloy'd with puppet-shews before the other house open'd.

F. That's not unlikely, Master *Punch*; I find you're much cleverer than I thought you: But what more discoveries have you made?

P. Why, Master *Fiddler*, *Bartledown-fair* is to be removed to another place somewhere near where M—— F—— used to be kept.

F. That's some good news, however; we may have a chance to make up our present loss.

P. Hold you, Master *Fiddler*, not so fast: for you must know there's to be but one booth allow'd, and the managers chuse to have all the cakes and ale for themselves and confidants; we shan't be allowed admission behind the scenes.

F. Well then, Mr. *Punch*, I must say with you that these are hard times indeed; for honest folks have no chance of getting a subsistence.

P. Why really, Master *Fiddler*, that's
my

my case ; for tho', as they say, they've laid me up in lavender, I don't like to be an uselefs member again ; for I hear they have lately got up an old farce of three acts, which was perform'd, but not much relish'd by the publick, about fifty years ago, when all such honest fellows as you and I were turn'd out of the play ; I think it was then called, *You trick, treat I.*

F. Well, but Mr. *Punch*, as you have since that time been restor'd in the company, and have received so much applause, nay have been called the reviver and supporter of the company, do you think they will venture to perform without you ?

P. Really, Master of mine, I think you know, I may without vanity say it, I have kept the company together, prevented their being tore to pieces, and dispers'd like vagabonds o'er the face of the earth.

F. Why sure the managers cannot then neglect such merit, and turn you adrift ?

P. That's not the case neither ; they have,

have, as I told you before, laid me in lavender, at my ease as some folks call it; and now pay no more regard to what I was, than if I was truly reduc'd to my first principles, an errant blockhead.

F. If that's the case, Mr. *Punch*, how is the farce to be carried on, as you was always the support of a puppet-shew?

P. Why, Mr. *Fiddler*, you are to know, they have got a new performer for my parts; and——

F. Stop, Mr. *Punch*, I've heard of him; they say he is much another-guise sort of figure than you; for it is well-known you have no brains.

P. Why, Master *Fiddler*, I am as the carpenter form'd me; but no matter for that. And I must tell you more, that I hear he is now going abroad with his trumpeter to invite folks to their play, which they've entitled *P——e-soup-making*; but most folks think in the end its proper name will turn out *Losing Losdum*. For if they don't take great care, 'tis thought their audience may prove sharper,

pers, keen enough to strip the house of its best furniture, and that by hacking, hewing, cutting, splitting, and breaking their new acquired wardrobe, there will be too little left to pay the company's performers, nor a fix-pence to compensate the expences they have been at.

F. Be it so, Mr. *Punch*. You have got your snug retirement, therefore what business is it of yours?

P. Oh, fye, Mr. *Fiddler*! Can you think I don't love my old companions? or that I can see them with patience stripp'd naked by their masters of all the diamonds and silks, the perfumes and gold, their furs, and all the other sweet things they have so many years been labouring for, view them at last reduc'd to their original nakedness, and glad of a little paint to keep their hides warm?

F. Mr. *Punch*, you've run yourself almost out of breath; surely there must have been some odd nails drove in your head, or you could never talk of such things; depend upon it they don't intend

to

to strip the company of all at once, as they may hereafter want something to carry to the pawnbrokers for immediate support.

P. You mistake me, Master *Fiddler*; I don't apprehend they will at present; but I am afraid they may strip them so bare now, that if another bad season should happen, they will never be able to stand it out; and then what I have abovesaid must be the consequence.

F. No fear, Mr. *Punch*, they'll take care of that.

P. No doubt they'll take care of themselves, as they expect to keep the old company together for a few years longer; and if this new-built house will but last as long as they live, and can enjoy the profits of it, then the Devil take those that are to come after 'em.—But I see my acquaintance the Segnor coming this way, and I must have some conference with him; so, at present, good bye, Master *Fiddler*.

T H R E E



THREE
DIALOGUES

BETWEEN

Punch and his Acquaintance

ON THE

Present Situation of Affairs.

I. Between *Punch* and a *Spaniard*.

II. Between the *Spaniard* and a *Frenchman*.

III. Between the *Spaniard*, the *Frenchman*, and *Punch*.

DIALOGUE I.

Between *Punch* and a *Spaniard*.

Punch. WELL met, Master *Spaniard*; you seem a little chop-fall'n since I saw you last: What
C has

has the news of our blockading your shipping, and our close siege to the *Havannah*, given you a fit of the colick ?

(*Spaniard*. It's true, Master *Punch*, I have lately been much out of order : But why should you talk so lightly of a distemper, which your city and country have suffered so much from ; witness the increase of your mortality bills. But I see you expect your carcase, in spite of diseases and death, is to hold out to doomsday ; and because of the pleasing prospect arising from the (hoped) success of your arms against us and our allies, you think to carry all the world before you.

P. Why, indeed, Segnor, now is our time to make your nation repent the cutting off an *Englishman's* ears, your iniquitous delivery of the *Penthièvre* to the *French*, and all the other low mean practices, by which you assisted them to support a war against *Britain*.

S. I have often heard, that you, Mr. *Punch*, are the representative of the wooden-

wooden-headed *English* free-speakers : yet, notwithstanding your assurance and boastings, our dearly beloved counsellor and kinsman the *French* King, will at last extricate us out of the difficulties our love to our kindred, set forth in the family-compact, has drawn us into ; for tho' we were sensible how ridiculous our attempt, to commence a war with the masters of the ocean, from whose free navigation all our riches and support must arise, yet flattered by the pretensions of *France* joining their (ruined) navy to ours, we expected to have bully'd the *English*, as we had so often before done : but our hopes were disappointed by finding a damn'd pitt (as hard to get over as passing the ocean in flat-bottom'd boats) intercepted our success.

P. Ay, Segnor, (allow the pun) that pitt was the best erected bulwark to the liberties of this nation, and consequently of the whole globe, that the sun ever yet shone on.

S. I must own it was such a Barrier,
C 2 whose

whose gulph we could not fill up, or whose fummit it was harder to furmount than the *Alps* themselves.

P. But of this pitt you had intelligence in time, and too well knew the impossibility of passing it.

S. Our friends the *French* assured us, that knowing well the situation of the country, there might be means found to leave this pitt on one side, and proceed to the attack on the other, without its being any hindrance in the way to our success.

P. I thought you had known the *French* better than to have believ'd, that by having found the way to evade the pitt, that your success was secure; or that the *Britons* in a body would not have arose to defend any other pass, you might think you had made yourselves masters of.

S. We might be, as we have found ourselves, mistaken; but we were told the heavy taxes you groan'd under had so dispirited the nation, that a peace at
any

any rate was what you ought to desire, and what your m——s who succeeded in the a——m——n after the abdication, most ardently wish'd to complete.

P. There was your mistake indeed ! for tho' we were heavily loaded with taxes, and our m——s might seek for a peace, you will find, however great the oppressions of the people, they would (I may say) to a man part with their last penny, sooner than make such a peace, as might leave power in you or your allies, in a few years to renew the war.

S. I find you are a weak politician, Mr. *Punch* ; for what signifies the clamours of such plebeians as you, if the m——y are determined to make a peace, or sign a cessation of hostilities.

P. You mistake, Signor, if you think, tho' intrusted with such power, they will ever dare to transact a peace, or cessation of arms, and sign it, which afterwards, on examination before the *British* parliament,

ment, they can't prove was a just and honourable one for the nation. If any should dare to do so, let them remember impeachments and attainders are in the breast of the house of Commons.

S. Your late success in the capture of the *Hermione* loaded with treasure, has made your countrymen look on themselves as masters of all the *West-India* wealth.

P. Why, what should hinder it? and what resistance is in your power to make against us? and where are your fleets and forces that are to make head against the naval and military power of *England*?

S. Are you blind, *Punch*, to our resources? Don't you already see we have contrived a way for bringing home the rest of our register-ships, by the calling back of that fleet, which lay ready to intercept them; and thereby have left open all the ports of *Biscay* for their reception?

P.

P. Why, my good friend, for such I shall always esteem you, tho' *French* politics have occasion'd the present difference between us, as it is your interest to be at peace with *Britain*.

S. There you are right: But first answer my argument, in regard to the passage you have left open, for our supplies from *America* to arrive without interception in *Europe*.

P. If a P—— of the B——d R——I could not account for it, who was himself interested therein, and has not ventured to speak on such a point, how am I, a mean commoner, to dare to tell my thoughts about it?

S. But you may guess; there was a power above, which hinder'd that fleet from being properly supplied, as in former instances, with fresh provisions by transports appointed for that purpose; and when any ship was disabled from continuing longer on her station, she might have return'd home with the sick
of

of the fleet, and another have been sent out to supply her place with fresh hands.

P. That's true : Such were the maxims formerly, when our fleets thro' all seasons lay before *Brest*, and prevented any ships stealing thence, or daring to spread their sails to the winds on the bosom of the ocean. Night and day, in spite of wind and weather, were their ports block'd up by the continual relief sent from *England* to keep our fleet reinforced : And why with so many ships lying at *Spithead* and *Plymouth* in a manner unserviceable, as they had no force to dread from any enemy in the Channel, the same method might not have been pursued, is to my wooden capacity unaccountable.

S. It is said, Master *Punch*, when Mr. P—— ruled the roast, the *French* were not even enabled to nibble at a bit of what belonged to the *English* ; but the times are since changed, and the *French* have torn a darling morsel from *England*, and now have by chicanery got the seas
open

open for bringing them such supports as may impower them (if you dare) to continue the war.

P. You almost make me address *Iberia* as a queen, and cry

Infandum regina jubes renovare dolorem.

But every *Englishman* existing must remember, that two years ago his country shone in splendour, and had no cause to say

Troja fuit ;

Or,

Fear the Grecians could their walls destroy.

And that your greatest force thrown in the scale of *France*, was but as a single feather weighed against a pound of lead.

S. Master *Punch*, it is well known both to *France* and us, that you are a sulky fly son of a b——h, and could we have bribed you with a few doubleons, to have prated away before your au-

D

dience,

dience, in the praise of a peace with *France* and *Spain*, and that it was not in the power of your country to have continued a war, how many doubloons might you have pocketted, without any one's having been acquainted with the matter !

P. But you, *Signor*, know it never was in your power to induce me to accept a piastrine, even as a keep-sake of your friendship to my person.

S. Why for that purpose it was you were thrown out of our puppet-shew, and had the possession left you of your best clothes, and allowed a snug room to sleep in, without fear of molestation from whatever was to ensue.

F. Why it now comes out as I suspected, that by some such cursed artful tricks, I was turned into the lumber-room ; and I am glad to hear, that as all my talking was to no purpose, I had a power given me of lying safe in my kennel.

S.

S. You know you might have ventur'd with safety abroad, would you have spouted forth on the impossibility of resisting *France* and *Spain* united; and dropp'd the plan you had laid, to bring them both to the most humble states man could wish to bring his foes to.

P. It is well known, that all the offers made me, could never bring me to be a traitor to my country, and a pensioner to the court of *France* or *Spain*; till they could shew me a receipt in the town-house of *Paris*, for the pension that *Hastings* * received from *Lewis XI.* of *France*, during the reign of *Edward IV.* of *England*,

S. You are in the right there, *Punch*; for *Hastings* was never so great a fool as to give a receipt (which his brethren did) tho' he accepted the money. And might not others have done the same, and not have attempted to cut the wings of the *Grand Monarque* so close, that

D. 2

there

* Vid. *Philip de Commines*, A. D. 1477.

there could be no possibility of his ever recruiting his navy, or by rectifying his past errors, have a single chance for another trial of skill, for obtaining the mastery of the ocean.

P. Had I not so closely studied the genius of *French* statesmen, I might, *Master Spaniard*, have been led into as great errors, as my predecessors have been.

S. Well, *Punch*, that had been only adding one to the number of fools or k—s that have gone before you.

P. There you're right again; but, thanks to God, tho' I may be a fool in the eyes of some folks, because I am obstinate; yet I shall ever be so, in whatever I am sure is for the real interest of my country; and from that all the *wise heads* of the nation shall never induce me to swerve.

S. There spoke the head of the wrong-heads. Did you not plainly see your high-flown notions could obtain but one voice to second you.

P.

P. Shame on their dastard souls ! who for immediate lucre, or the abatement of a tax, could wish *Britain* stopp'd in that career of glory, by which she must have brought her enemies so very low, as never to have it in their power, with all their arts, to disturb her peace again.

S. What, Master *Punch*, when overwhelm'd with such *immense debts* could you propose to carry on a war, against the power of *Spain* thrown into the scale of *France* ; and when your old and good allies the *Dutch* (seeing how much their trade must, in consequence as yours increas'd, be lessen'd) have plainly shewn their inclinations to support the cause of your enemies, tho' they have not as yet declared open war with you.

P. I am not a stranger to their dirty low arts, but I tremble not at their power. And as we have lately seen an attempt to shew their teeth, in endeavouring to support a trade, by which our enemies have been enabled to continue the war against us ; thank God our naval officers

officers knew how properly to resent such insolence, and have taught them to shew due respect to the *British* flag: If the sample don't please them, they must get a new sort of balls, which the *British* ships cannot be able to resist.

S. You go on at a great rate, and seem to think all the world must truckle to you.

P. Had I my will they should do so: as I am perfectly convinc'd, Heav'n continuing its blessings on our arms, 'tis now in the power of *Britain* to give laws to the maritime coasts of the globe; much more than ever it was in the power of *France* to dictate laws to all the courts of *Europe*. But that power *is now no more*.
—And may disgrace forever attend the annals of *Britain*, if ever even the shadow of such a power comes into their hands again!

S. You grow warm, indeed, *Punch*, and seem as if you would attempt that universal monarchy, for which you have
so

so long blamed *France*, for trying to obtain.

P. There you mistake, *Jack*. My views are peace; but such a peace it should be, as might never leave *France* or *Spain* the power to insult our navigation, or henceforth dare to intercept a *British* ship on the ocean; a peace that should be justly and strictly adhered to; and if any *Briton* should dare to infringe it, in God's name let them, who detect the offender, send him home to be try'd by a *British* jury (or court martial) the only tribunal, that *Blake* said a *Briton* ought to be try'd by.

S. Why, what is this, Master *Punch*, less than universal empire?

P. You may call it what you please; but sure there's a wide difference between giving a due support to our own subjects, and exacting hard taxes from other nations.

S. You are as open in your speaking, as you have been represented, Master *Punch*;

Punch; 'tis a great pity you have not been taught more *French politesse*.

P. My wife *Joan* has learnt of late so many *French* fashions, that if I but happen to break wind, that is, to speak my mind backwards, with a becoming *English* liberty, she calls me nasty beast, and cries it hurts her *delicateſſe*. Now, Master *Spaniard*, I muſt tell you plainly, we *English* can't brook conſtraint; and till you and your allies the *French* can rivet our fetters, we are determined to have the liberty of ſpeaking our minds, that is, breaking wind as we like, over the face of the whole globe.

S. Pride has often met with a fall; and ſuch may yet be your caſe: therefore boaſt not in your ſtrength.

P. Think not, Master *Spaniard*, our nation is forgetful of the ſocial duties we owe to mankind: and reſt aſſured we can never forget, what was always imprinted in the minds of *Britons*, the laws of humanity and hoſpitality; nor even
to

to enemies subdued neglect the rights of christianity.—But I see your friend Monsieur wants to talk to you; and so to your private conversation I leave you.



E

D I A.



DIALOGUE II.

Between the *Spaniard* and a *Frenchman*.

Frenchman. **W**HAT a hobble have you brought us into, and to what distress must the house of *Bourbon* be reduced, by your not having join'd your navy to ours, and driven those haughty islanders from the face of the ocean?

Spaniard. You do well to try to turn the tables upon us! What was in our power to do? you know we threatned hard; but when we came to try our strength, we found how weak it would prove; and tho' our ships from the *Havannah* had join'd your fleet, and gone to the Northward, what must have been the consequence?

F.

F. The consequence do you say? Don't you see the glory we have gain'd by taking *St. John's* in *Newfoundland*? Had your fleet join'd us *Placentia* had now been ours; nay, *Hallifax* too. And thus hurt in their most sensible part, the *English* must have been glad to have subscrib'd to such terms as we should have prescrib'd them.

S. I grant you have gain'd some applause by that conquest; but how long can you expect to boast of it? Depend upon it, if the *English* are determin'd to retake it, all your efforts to maintain yourselves there can be but of little effect; and as your navy is already reduc'd to the borders of annihilation, three or four more of your ships sacrificed to your enemy, will not be worth speaking of; and only shew, that

—*Magnis tamen excidit ausis,*

was the last *French* motto.

F. Why how ridiculously you talk. Had you not lock'd up your fleet at *Cuba*, but let them loose to have join'd us, we must have so diverted the force of our enemy, they could never have had it in their power to have attack'd the *Havannah*.

S. 'Tis too late now (as that important place I am assur'd is lost) to say we see *your* drift; that self was all your aim, and the support of *French* pride was all you fought by the family-alliance. And tho' the grandeur of the house of *Bourbon* was the cry, 'twas the grandeur only of the *French* branch of it was the view. Oh my unhappy country! what do you feel, and what more in future must you bear, for the most wrong-headed treaty you ever sign'd to?

F. Why so desponding, Signor. Don't you know, however we are distress'd, and to whatsoever low ebbs in our finances driven, we can always scrape together a little of the dust of the aurum fulminans, to throw in the eyes of the
British

British m——s, and in consequence we may make such treaties, as will leave us capable of renewing in a few years the war with our inveterate enemies; and if we are but true to our own interest, and you as sincerely regard the family-compact, the world will then be our own.

S. Our own! what mean you by that, Monsieur?

F. Why that the world shall be obedient to the laws of the house of *Bourbon*.

S. But in which branch of the house of *Bourbon* do you expect that power is to be invested?

F. Never mind that, so long as the family-compact prevails.

S. You now shew the shackles you intended for us. Can you, howsoever you have misguided our ministers, think that the *Spaniards*, tho' led into a war contrary to their interest, will support that war, for the pleasure at last of becoming

coming the subjects of the *French* branch of the house of *Bourbon* ?

F. You have already forgot the family-compact, which you ought to know was intended, that we might divide the world between us.

S. I give you credit for your assertion. But supposing that point gain'd, what part of the globe had been ours ?

F. Why what you already got ; and we would have been the manufacturers and the carriers throughout the globe, and supplied you with all sorts of necessaries for that dirty ore, you would have had it in your power to obtain, by digging in the bowels of the earth.

S. So we should have had the honour to have been your slaves, to dig gold to decorate a *Frenchman's* clothes, and shew his importance, whenever a peace comes to be treated of. Was it for this our statesmen have involv'd us in a war ? For this our merchants become bankrupts by the loss of the *Hermione* ; and in short, our whole kingdom ruined by the

the loss of the *Havannah*; and half the naval power of our kingdom surrender'd into the hands of our most inveterate enemies.

F. Will you still be perverse? Have I not told you we have immense resources left? and how low soever reduced, never fear recovering our losses by treaty.

S. Recover by treaty! Is it possible there can yet such villains exist on the globe, who shall surrender the advantages they have gain'd; and trust to pen and ink for the performance of covenants?

F. Never fear, Signor; the *English* were always capable of taking a b——e; and there are now *Englishmen* as ready to receive one, as history ever could shew on record.

S. My honesty is peek'd to hear it: And tho' every advantage is to be taken over an enemy, I am sorry to find amongst the most generous foes on earth,
there

there can exist sc——s, who can
be purchased to betray not only the
honour, but the very interest of their
country.



D I A-



DIALOGUE III.

Enter Punch singing.

NOW *Cuba* our conquests has crown'd,
 And *France* finds how weak her
 new brother;
 May *Britons* proclaim it around,
 What fools they have made of each
 other.

Tho' their family-compact roar'd loud,
 And our dastardly ft——n sung small;
 Be P——t with the power endow'd,
 Ev'ry foe at our feet shall soon fall.

P. Gentlemen, you see I'm in tip-top
 spirits, and could not forbear to break
 in upon you, and tell you the *Tower*
 guns proclaim the conquest of the *Ha-*
vannah; and in consequence, that the
 F riches

riches of *America* are now entirely in the command of *Britain*. And tho' I am loth to insult, even a subdu'd enemy; excuse me for telling you it is now time you down on your knees, and beg pardon from your insulted, tho' most gracious, enemy; and submit to such terms, as he shall deign to grant you.

S. Too well we know the generosity of our enemy, Mr. *Punch*: And tho' our countrymen have been oblig'd at last to submit to the irresistible valour of yours, yet have they found themselves left masters of their own fortunes; and that tho' the *royal treasures* and navy are surrender'd to your commanders, individuals are not made the sufferers, nor their private properties either tax'd or plunder'd,

P. I cannot help acknowledging the gallant defence they made; and I do not in the least doubt the punctuality of our people, in performing every article of the treaty they have subscrib'd to.

S.

S. I rest in that hope also. But tho' a peace should instantly take place in *Europe*, what must our unhappy countrymen feel, in our distant colonies, before the sound of peace can reach their ears? Whose are the *Manillas* at this hour, when we are talking of them?

P. Very likely in the hands of *Britain*.

S. If so, which God forbid ! may not *Panama*, *Lima*, &c. feel the horrors of war, and, plunder'd, bear the *British* colours on their walls, before ever the news of peace can arrive there.

P. I am sorry to give you pain, in telling you, that such fears are not without foundation ; for, soon after our declaration of war, intelligence was dispatched to our brave fellows in the *East-Indies*, which would in all probability arrive time enough for them to prepare, and not lose the seasons of distressing their foes, without running the least hazard from an enemy, whose ministers, unprovoked, had entered into a war,

when such distant parts of the monarchy might not be properly provided to support one, against men for years inured to those climates, and who would scarce startle at any (even the most hazardous) service, to make their fortunes, before they returned to *Europe*.

S. Your hopes, Mr. *Punch*, tho' they have reason for their basis, yet they have not certainty; and may not I flatter myself, that the long extended cruize of your ships and men, off the *Mauritius*, might have so weakened the former, and enfeebled the latter, that they might lose the season; or that our advices and reinforcements by the *Acapulco* ship might arrive in sufficient time at the *Manillas* to be prepared for their reception, or at least put a stop to a rapid progress.

F. There is no doubt of that, brother *Spaniard*; for have we not accounts of the weak and distressed condition both of the ships and men before their return to the eastward.

P. I would not add to Signor's ; fears the event will and must speak for itself ; time only can reveal it ; but I do think, had our men been two thirds of them sick, the news of a *Spanish* war (with proper instructions) would have rescued them from the jaws of death ; and there could have been no want of volunteers, either for repairing and manning such a number of ships as would time enough be got ready for the conquest (or rather the only taking possession) of the *Mannillas*.

S. Should this be the case, Monsieur ; What a situation have *French* councils reduced the *Spanish* nation to ? And will a native *Spaniard* ever bear with patience a minister who shall again attempt to introduce *French* politicks into the *Escurial* ?

F. Never fear ; the Grand Monarque will be protector of *Spain*, and prevent her being a loser, whenever a peace comes to be made ; and however *Punch* prates,

brates, that can't be far off, and then we shall all enjoy our own again.

S. However your *gaiete de cœur* may keep up your spirits, and what you suppose of the *Havanna* being again restored to our dominion, prove true ; I don't find any reason to imagine, that our fleet will be restored, or that the *English* will repay us our losses, as they were fools enough to do once before.

F. How desponding a present loss makes you ! Can you forget how much, with our assistance, you have it in your power to recompence yourselves with the conquest of *Portugal* ? And rather than see *Spain* master of that kingdom, the *English*, when a little tired with the expence of having the defence of it lie on their hands, must gladly come into such terms as you shall dictate.

S. Your notions of the *British* nation vary much in this particular from mine ; and I make no doubt they will never forsake their ally, while in their power to assist him.

P. I will even suppose, Signor, that you had made yourselves masters of *Lisbon*; what would be the previous steps taken by his *Portuguese* majesty (was he drove to such a distressed situation?) Why an immediate withdrawing on board the *British* fleet, with his treasures, and all that of such of his family and faithful subjects, who would be ready to embark with him, and share his fate (a most glorious fight for those who had occasioned such undeserved woe!) and there is no doubt but there would be shipping enough prepared, to receive them, and conduct them to the *Brazils*, or wherever else they should chuse. Where then would be your great acquisition?

S. You shew more good sense, Mr. *Punch*, than I expected from you; for we should only have got the shell remaining to subsist on, when the kernel was taken away.

F. Ay, but such an extent of territory acquired, and the possession of such a

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Canaan, abounding with wine, oil, &c. would make you a satisfaction for all your past losses.

S. Yes; but, Monsieur, what should we do with the produce, for I know no body would come to purchase, and we should not have ships to carry it to market. We are to suppose the *English* will in defence of their ally, maintain their sea-war, and see him safely settled in that fruitful district of *South America*: And by such stipulations as in honour and conscience (not to say the ingratitude of refusing) he will grant them, they must be the merchants of the globe, nor leave *Spain* even the shadow of a pow'r in *America*.

P. I will suppose you had ships for that purpose, what market have you to carry them to, as neither *France*, *Italy*, nor *Turkey*, would purchase them at the lowest rate you could set upon them; in *Holland*, *Germany*, and the North, the consumption of your wines, &c. is very trifling.

S.

S. That's true ; the *English* consume more of their commodities than the rest of the globe.

P. And tho' the *Portuguese* are at present by jesuitical artifices set on to despise, nay, perhaps execrate their present master, can you, would you suppose they would be more in love with a *Spanish* government ? as it is a notorious truth, that the *Portuguese* love a *Spaniard*, as the Devil loves holy water ; and however their present humours may induce them to promote the schemes of *Spain* and the Jesuits, in revenge for a late dreadful execution ; yet when they once again feel the galling of the *Spanish* yoke, their ancestors could not bear, they will grow very resty, and kick and plunge, till they shake it from their necks.

S. It may be so ; but it will be our faults if they ever have it in their power a second time to break their chains, and refix the *Braganza* family on the throne of *Portugal*.

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P.

P. You may think to rule them with a rod of iron : But I would have you first estimate the expence, that must attend such an undertaking; for it can only be from keeping an immense body of troops, that you can hope to keep them in subjection; and (the state which, as I have observ'd, *Portugal* as well as *Spain* must then be reduced to by loss of trade, &c.) the whole revenues of the conquer'd kingdom will not be capable of paying the charges you must be at. And further consider, that tho' you may attempt raising taxes upon them for that purpose, how vain must that attempt be, when they are utterly incapacitated from paying them; and supposing even at first (as novelty sometimes produces pleasure) they should pursue their industry in cultivating their vines, &c. yet when they find all their labour, will not furnish them with specie to pay their task-masters, much less to provide them clothing, and such other necessaries of life, which their country don't produce; and
when

when the fruits of their labour only lay and perish on their hands, what must then these poor people think of, but to follow the master they had forsaken, and by every opportunity in their power give up their native country, and seek a safer harbour under their lawful prince in that delicious country, the *Brazils*; where, by such access of hands as would every day be resorting thither, the monarch would be enabled to found a second *Peruvian* empire, impossible for the *Spaniard* to subdue.

S. This is very plausible, Master *Punch*; but we should take care to make such examples of those, whom we should catch attempting to make their escapes, as would be sufficient to deter others from trying the experiment.

P. Pains and penalties can never produce it. Necessity has no law! and those very wretches, who had been the first abdicators of his *Portuguese* Majesty, will be the readiest to follow him; and till you can fortify the whole *Portuguese*

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coast, in such a manner that no ship shall approach it, all your sagacity, Signor, will never keep them confin'd under a *Spanish* yoke.

S. So you think, Mr. *Punch*, that by reason of your superiority on the ocean, you can find means of conveying the whole inhabitants, at least such as shall choose it, of *Portugal* to the Western world?

P. What should hinder us? And much more to our advantage would it prove was it to be brought about, than for the *Portuguese* to remain in their old habitations. And I don't think but it would be a master-stroke in politicks, and a benefit to *Europe*, could it be brought perfection. And tho' it might seem at first like a punishment to the nation; yet e'er a third of a century was past, those who surviv'd would think it a blessing to have been remov'd to a land of plenty and ease, rather than remain under the yoke of their inveterate enemies; who, from knowing their incapacity of de-
fending

feeding themselves against a superior power, had given them a *power* of returning the compliment, by driving them forever from those seats, from whence they derived the means of supporting themselves in their insolence towards their neighbours.

S. A very fine project indeed, Mr. *Punch*! 'Tis truly a fairy dream! But can you ever believe it will be in your power to bring the *Portuguese* to try the experiment?

P. No, truly, Signor, without the assistance of your nation; for perhaps they are unthinkingly, by attempting to conquer *Portugal*, and by means of such acquisition (should they succeed) are driving over a body of enrag'd men, to cut the throats of the *Spaniards* in *America*, and forever deprive them of their settlements in *Peru* and *Mexico*. And as the *Portuguese* must be indebted to *Britain* for their safe carriage thither, and the necessary warlike supports to accomplish such an undertaking; so must they forever

ever rely on *Britain* for supporting themselves, in the seats they shall by her means have acquir'd.

S. I suppose, Mr. *Punch*, your next scheme will be, in imitation of my countryman *Gonsalez*, a voyage to the moon, and planting a colony of *Portuguese* there, so to open a new branch of trade for *Britain*; as at the rate you go on, you will have no new ports to open on this globe.

P. However wild you may think what I have been laying down (as by comparing my scheme to that of *Gonsalez*) yet, I may presume, there is much more likelihood of its being carried into execution, than there was of *Cortez's* planting the *Spanish* colours on the walls of *Mexico*; or of *Pizarro* and his followers conquering *Cusco*, and subduing the vast empire of *Peru*: as I am firmly assur'd, that the states of both these empires at this present writing, must, in a few years submit to such a force, as it is in the power of *Britain* to assist the *Portuguese* with,

with, and not leave herself in the danger of being hurt, by the machinations all *Europe* could contrive against her.

S. What must we be doing in the mean time, and where are the resources to enable your countrymen to raise the funds for maintaining such a war? Are you not already over head and ears in debt? Whence then can you possibly accomplish aims like these?

P. Much better than by supporting a land-war in *Portugal* and *Germany*. Such a war, as I am proposing, would support itself; and while we cut off the supplies of the *American Spaniards* both from *Asia* and *Europe*, the common call for the necessaries of life, which they must daily have, will oblige them, either openly or clandestinely, to purchase such commodities at any market they can, and pay readily for them in pure gold or hard dollars. And as to the previous part of your question, what must you be doing in the mean time; why making a bonfire of those **FRENCH** counsellors who brought

brought you into such a state : for as to any think else you could attempt (your intercourse with *América* being cut off) you might as well think of f——g against thunder, as strive to intercept our proceedings.

S. Thanks to Heav'n ! these are bare speculations.

P. Bare speculations as you may think them, it is undoubtedly in the power of *Britain* and *Portugal* to pursue them, should you drive the *Portuguese* to the extremity, by making yourselves masters of *Lisbon*, towards which you are making great strides, and to which I should be pleas'd to find you met with no longer delay, than such as should afford time for the merchants of both nations, to secure themselves and effects, and most valuable necessities, on board their own and *British* bottoms in the *Tagus* and other ports; and when out of reach of the cannon you had brought with you (their own being all either shipp'd off, or render'd unserviceable) except such as
time

time might not have permitted them to have nail'd up, after having given the *Spaniards* a feu de joye by way of farewell, and thanking them for the empire they had so graciously compell'd them to take possession of on the other side the globe.

S. But can you expect the *Portuguese* will ever be brought to think in this manner; or that they and the *British* merchants settled in that country will choose to close their accounts on such a balance?

P. For the present I know no other. I should be oblig'd to you, Signor, could you lay down a better plan than this, of the merchants from every port in *Portugal*, shipping instantly their best effects of every kind, and keeping nothing on shore, but the most necessary supports of life; such as a pot or kettle to dress their victuals, and beds to lie on for themselves, families, and servants, which if, when drove to the last extremity, they could not carry on ship-board; let

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the *Spanish* and *French* generals and soldiers rest themselves thereon, after finishing a most inglorious war, which had drove a set of desperate men into a country, where they cannot fail, in time, of procuring much better habitations and settlements, than those they were by an unrelenting foe oblig'd to abandon.

S. And so you are of opinion, Mr. *Punch*, that the *Portuguese* will sooner abandon house and home, rather than submit themselves to the subjection of *Spain* ?

P. Undoubt edly : every man of property will instantly transplant himself, with all those who are dependant upon him, and with gratitude reimburse those, who shall have brought them out of a land of worse than barbarian bondage, to a place where they may settle themselves in ease and plenty ; and have it in their power to send back to *Portugal* more *Spaniards* to people *Lisbon*, than had deserted that city ; but without a farthing in their pockets, to pay a Customhouse

fromhouse due, should it be demanded of them, when they arrive in the *Tagus*.

S. Then you are for stripping the *Spaniards* both of property as well as habitation, should you obtain a power over them in *America*.

P. They would use them in the same manner you should treat the unhappy part of their countrymen, that they could not immediately take abroad with them; and who on their arrival would bring them true accounts of the mercy you had shewn, when they were in your power.

S. No doubt they will carry them fine stories of *Spanish* ill treatment; and exaggerate every necessary distress, which self-defence oblig'd us to subject them to.

P. If such reports should come confirm'd to them by their good supporters and allies they would without doubt give credit to them; and return that portion of mercy to the *American Spaniard*, which you shew'd to the *European Portuguese*: And here would be the true balance; for

every *Portuguese* stripp'd of his property in *Europe*, we will in return send you a *Spaniard* stripp'd of his double property in *America*. And can you have reason to complain, when the whole was your own seeking, and the difference must undeniably go to the reimbursement of those, who have enabled us to make a retaliation upon you; and lent us their ships and men, to establish us in a country, where it may never hereafter be in your power to disturb us.

S. These are glorious chimera's indeed! And so you and *Britain* think to share *America* between you?

P. What should hinder us from so doing? The greatest empires have been overturn'd; and why that unjust monarchy, which the *Spaniards* have assum'd over the harmless *Indians* in *America*, should not have its period, is only written in the book of fate. Tho' that time seems now at hand, and it can be only from want of courage and resolution in the *Portuguese*, and steadiness and uprightness

rightness in the councils of *Britain*, which can hinder the completion, and render *Britain* capable of paying off her immense debt, as by making the *Portuguese* masters of *South America*, as the *Britons* are of the North already* ; and by their immense numbers of shipping, they must be the directors of all who shall attempt to supply them with necessaries, and carry the dross of their mountains to *Europe* ; and by this traffick *Britain* must soon be enabled to pay her debts, not only to her own subjects, but to the various states of *Europe*, who have money in their funds : so they will be masters of the globe indeed.

S. Why then the *Portuguese* must make a part of your subjects ?

P. Mistaken notions ! *Britain* never will attempt the taking a foot of land from the *Portuguese*, were they (as I have supposed) in possession of all *South America*, without they should be such fools, as to forget their own interest, and treat

* *Mexico* excepted.

treat with ingratitude their best and only friends and benefactors.

S. Tho' they may not at present foresee it, by the plan you are upon they would give that universal empire to *Britain*, which many other states and kingdoms, from the beginning of the world, have in vain sought to make themselves masters, but always failed in.

P. Far from it : *Britain* knows her own interest too well ! Commerce is her support, and extent of territory (her trade neglected) must be her downfall : And therefore they can never have any reasons to fear an incroachment from her ; and consequently nothing but the height of ingratitude, can make them give us the least reason to infringe any treaties we shall make with them.

S. So then they must condescend to sit down contented, and be the minediggers for the aggrandisement of *Britain*.

P. Hold there ! You are mistaken again. Will not the same ore, which
purchas'd

purchas'd slaves for the *Spaniards* to work their mines, produce as great a number for the service of the *Portuguese* : And who can hinder *Britons* from supplying them with as great, or greater, numbers, than were ever yet imported into *America* from *Africa*, as that trade is entirely in their power at present ; and which, if ever they part from, they give up more than they are aware of, as without slaves no foreign settlements can be work'd to advantage ; and while they keep the slave-trade in their hands, all *Europeans* must be glad to purchase them at whatever price they shall set upon them, or their plantations must run to decay for want of hands to cultivate them.

S. You have given me a farther proof than I expected, that they must remain under the lash of *English* caprice.

P. Not at all ; as the price of such slaves may be easily settled by treaty, and as it would by no means be our interest to infringe such treaty, I can rest assur'd
the

the *English*, for their own sakes, would never attempt to break it; and induce them clandestinely to seek a supp'y elsewhere, and break our *Affiento* with them.

S. I grant it would not be worth their while to run such a risque; but at the same time I cannot but look on the *Portuguese* nation (in this supposed settlement) without observing the secret fetters they must wear of *British* power.

P. Why so? As long as they are their own masters, enjoy their laws and religion, are subject to their own lawful monarch, and his magistrates, where is their subordination to their friend? May they not say,

GEORGIUS TERTIUS ANGLIÆ
NOBIS HÆC OTIA FECIT,

without any fulsome flattery, or any marks of slavish submission.—Thus I hope I have shewn you the folly of that war, which the pride and insolence of
your

your ministry forced you into, with those who fought your friendship; and with whom your country knows, it is more your interest to be in friendship, than with all the world beside.

S. That's a truth too well known in every maritime place in *Spain*, for me to contravert. The greater the misfortune, when rulers forget the publick, to promote their own private emolument.

P. 'Tis a common case: But ought not such rulers to be brought to publick justice?

S. We have few examples amongst us and the *French*; for we punish those only, who could not act impossibilities in the real service of their country; and who might justly say, what men could do they had done.

P. A melancholy thought I allow: But, however, a little to divert, suppose I try to shew you further, the rashness of your attempt in daring to fall out with *Britain*.

S. Tho' under absolute monarchy, Spaniards have still the seeds of freedom remaining in their breasts; and instruction is not to be despised even from an enemy: so pray take your own method of proceeding.

P. Why, if Britons will not always be blind to their own Interest; they will never lay down their arms, till Spain has withdrawn her armies, from Portugal, and France shall leave the Germans to fight their own quarrels. Happy had it been for both could they they have rested contented with their own, nor sought the extending their dominions, at the expence of their neighbours.

S. How can you think they will do that, when it is only in those places they can hope to make conquests, to give up in exchange for what you shall think proper to restore them?

P. I must now shew you, how weak both their efforts have already prov'd. In the first place, what have the French

got

got all this campaign in *Germany*? Why hard blows, but no territory; nay, are they not almost driven out of *Hesse* and *Hanover*? And what conquests have their good allies the *Austrians* made on the King of *Prussia*? Have they not rather been foil'd in all their great attempts to subdue him? Whence then the view of doing more the ensuing year? Must it be by the help of *French* and *Spanish* gold? I think not; for I'm inclined to believe, they'll have little enough for their own use, in recruiting and maintaining their own numerous armies; and consequently not be enabled to make remittances to *Vienna*.

S. You argue on very plain principles, Mr. *Punch*.

F. May be so; but tho' we have lost one register ship, and the riches of the *Havannah* are in the hands of our enemies; yet if, as we make no doubt, the riches of the *South-Seas* in the other ships expected will come safely into our hands, we shall certainly be

enabled to make a more vigorous campaign than we did the last ; and if we have but the money we shall soon find soldiers.

P. Vain boasting *Frenchman* ! 'twas by arts like this, you deceived my good neighbour the *Spaniard* ; and foolishly alledging to them, that the *British* nation was sinking, you have involv'd them in distress equal to your own, and from which you can never have the power to emerge, but from the baseness or folly of a B——b m———y. But I hope our noble D. of Y. is not gone too late to cut off even that resource. Where are you then, Gentlemen ?

S. I acknowledge we are in a bad situation. Should we, even as our good friends the *French* have done, melt down our plate, what a feeble resource ? Would it enable us to fit out a fleet to recover *Cuba* ? and if we attempted it, how ought we to be laugh'd at, for sacrificing our last morsel to the Lords of the Ocean ?

F.

F. Still you forget *Portugal*, that lies open to you.

S. Has not my real and good friend Mr. *Punch*, plainly shewn how trifling that conquest (if gain'd) would prove; but I see little likelihood even of that, as the *Portuguese*, and their *British* allies, have found the way into our country; and other places may (perhaps) be found as defenceless as *Valencia*; and instead of hurting or conquering our neighbours, we may find the sword in our own bowels.

P. Would to God your nation had considered this a year ago! how many lives had been spar'd, for which your ministry have to answer! And can it be supposed, if you do not submit, but that the number of troops, which will and may soon be useless, and with safety may be spar'd from *Britain* (she having no reason to dread an invasion, her marine being a bulwark against the force of the world) must soon be thrown into that war, and make *Spain* feel severer

woes

woes than she did, when by the sword a prince of the house of *Bourbon* was forced into her throne : nor can she find resources, as in those days, when the colonies, both of *France* and *Spain*, pour'd in their produce to support them, of which supplies a bare shadow is only left them now : whence then can you hope support ?

F. You draw strange conclusions, Mr. *Punch* ; but remember the *Dutch* will still be our carriers ; and tho' we may pay freightage, and now and then lose a part of our treasure, yet, by having even that which you take insur'd on your Exchange, we may still find sufficient returns to support ourselves, till *Britain*, overwhelm'd by her debts, shall no longer talk in the haughty stile, YOU HER MOUTH-PIECE prate in.

P. We have long been apprised of your intention to weary us out. But you may plainly see, you have reckoned without your host hitherto ; and may very likely find yourselves as much deceived

ceiv'd hereafter. This I may without vanity add, to what I have before said, that if assur'd of the hands they intrust their money to, the *British* nation will never grudge the expences necessary for carrying on the war, till both *France* and *Spain* are reduced to much lower notions of their own importance, than they now seem to acknowledge themselves reduced to.

F. Who bullies now, Mr. *Punch*?

P. Not I. I tell you but notorious truths. And tho' you think the little party squabbles, the seeds of which you sow'd; that have sprung up among us, may be conducive to your views, and promote your success, to regain that by treaty and chicanery, which you could not maintain by war. But if such are your hopes, you may be assured, that (like two of our thorough-bred dogs fighting, if a bull comes in their way, the quarrel ceases at once between them and they jointly attack the common foe) so we shall immediately unite to preserve what

we

we have so fairly and dearly obtain'd the possession of,

F. That might be true, *Punch*; if all were of your mind. But I should much wonder to see that proverb revers'd, which has been handed down from the earliest annals of your country, that *Britons* can never be of one mind. And therefore, I make no doubt, it will prove as beneficial to us, as it always has done to our predeceffors.

P. I hope we are grown wiser now, if not, may those who shall at this time blunder on, (as our former treaty-makers did) be made examples to futurity; —that ministers may not always expect to pursue with impunity the ruin of their country.

F. Was it possible for an angel to descend from Heaven to make a peace; such grumbletonians you are, he could never please you all.

P. That's very true, I allow you, Yet sure we have a right, if a peace is made, it should at least be such as the

SUPREME ASSEMBLY OF THE PEOPLE shall approve. And as the time of their meeting is now come, I make no doubt but the preliminaries will be laid before them for their approbation; and if they are there approved of, *Britons* must all submit, however disagreeable, to their private views. And if our ministers obtain the sanction of Parliament, for the terms they subscribe to, I am sure I will be the first to proclaim it was undoubtedly right.

F. So, Master *Punch*, you insinuate, that approbation is not so sure of being obtain'd, but that a majority there may, like you, be rather for continuing the war, and by laying new taxes on the people, pursue your ridiculous plan of the good of your country, to humble us and our allies the *Spaniards*.

P. I never yet doubted the wisdom of that great body; and think not that it is in the power of you or your allies, to have the art of influencing their councils, or to mislead them from under-

K

standing

standing what is most beneficial to their country.

F. Such things have been done ; and why may we not expect they can be repeated ?

P. Still at your old tricks, Monsieur ; but remember BOB BOOTY does not carry all before him as heretofore. Bribery and corruption are banish'd our kingdom ; and we pride ourselves in a set of men, who not having obtain'd their places by such mean arts, will be above hiding their thoughts, in hopes of pensions and rewards ; consequently incapable of neglecting any thing, which may be for the good of *Britain*.

S. You may, and undoubtedly have, heard of *Amboyna* ; and that the poor sufferers there, complaining of the tortures they endur'd, said, when they were known at *London* they must be amply return'd, on the *Dutch*, received, in return for their moanings, that they, the *Dutch*, fear'd nothing there ; as they were sure of more influence with *James*.
the

the First's ministers, than the *English* had.

P. I did not expect such a fly inuendo, Signor, from you?—But execrated forever be the memory of those, who, influenced by petty bribes from the *Dutch*, or tempted by *Spanish* gold, betray'd the honour of their Royal Master, and sacrificed the wealth and honour of the nation to their own private emoluments, and to the aggrandizing that people, who now, as then, deaf to every tie of honour and gratitude, made a mock of the call for help (of those who preserv'd them in distress) and refused assistance to that country, from whose ready support they can at THIS HOUR say, they breathe the AIR OF LIBERTY.

F. What could they do? Had they complied with the aid you required, and sent you those forces, which by treaties they ought to have done, our rod hung too ready over their heads, to have

punish'd them for not keeping their neutrality.

P. Unsearchable are the ways of Heaven! And I hope this country can never forget a due gratitude for its interpositions in our behalf. Had we received the aid requir'd, we might have kept quiet a little while longer; under another patch'd up truce, vulgarly called a peace; and our fleets have shewn repeated *Spithead* fights; and our generals have remain'd with their swords padlock'd to their thighs:—But their refusal of succours rous'd the ancient spirit of *Britain*, which has since convinced the world, that her sons had not forgot the valour of their fires; but knew how to conquer those, who dared to provoke or insult them.

F. It is not the least of our concern, to see your countrymen have been enur'd to the custom of those arms, which your regulars for above half a century had only been intrusted with; and by which means, in the succession of a few years,
you

you may produce a set of men, capable on any occasion, to join those who shall hereafter be embodied in any county; that can readily fall into their ranks, and consequently form such an appearance, as must intimidate our veteran forces, should we ever hereafter dare to attempt the invasion of *Britain*.

P. We shall ever revere the names of *Egremont, Townsend, Pitt*, and all those truly patriots, who promoted that great design; as by that means our military may be reduced, and our marine always kept on such a respectable footing, as may make the most distant parts of the globe, dread the found of a BRITISH CANNON, and fear the displeasure of the GRANDE MONARQUE, not of *France*, but of GREAT BRITAIN and FRANCE.—And then may a *British* Monarch say truly, he enjoys the real power over those countries, of which so long his predecessors have only bore the bare titles.

S.

S. I have remained neuter some time between you : but do you think, Master *Punch*, to bring the house of *Bourbon* to so low an ebb, and that the family-compact is of so little importance, as to be talk'd off in this manner.

P. A F——t for your combination, let your dearly beloved son of *Naples* dare to draw his sword ; we shall soon lay his city in ashes (if *Vesuvius* don't save us the trouble) and overwhelm it as a second *Herculaneum*. And he will, if he urges *Britain* to that necessity, too soon find what sort of people his subjects are, when made the objects of destruction to foes with whom they have no quarrel : but whose traffick is of the greatest importance to them.

S. But he has yet remained quiet and giv'n no offence by signing the family-compact ; therefore let him remain in peace.

P. So ought *Portugal* to have done : and why the *British* fleet has not as much overaw'd the kingdom of *Naples*, as the
French

French and *Spanish* forces united did that of *Portugal*, is to me a mystery. But if you do not subscribe to such terms as *Britain* shall allow you, new hydras may arise, whose heads you will never have the power to lop; for we shall soon have ships enough to spare to carry you a cargo of goods, (that I fancy would not be much lik'd in *Spain*) I mean fifty or sixty thousands of the descendants of those *Moors*, who your ancestors so cruelly treated, and forced from their paternal seats near three centuries ago.

S. That would be a true heretick spirit indeed!

P. A most christian retaliation for your un-christianlike treatment of the *Portuguese*. But those are resources, which I hope we shall have no occasion to make use of; for if we should, you may see *Spain* reduced to a worse state than she was in before she discovered the western world under *Columbus*, whose riches have since alter'd the face of affairs; and how
she

she would support her present grandeur, among the states of *Europe* without her *American* supplies, is a question, I think, Signor, you cannot well answer.

F. You forget, Master *Punch*; that our monarque is ready to assist the *Spaniard* and send his beaten legions from *Germany*, when the King of *Prussia* has acquiesced in the terms, which our dearly beloved and faithful ally, the queen of *Hungary*, shall grant him.

P. I thought I had said sufficient on that subject before; but it seems at present more likely he should prescribe terms to her, than she to him; tho' I must acknowledge he has his foibles:—The carrying on of sieges is not his fort, in these he has too often been foiled; in the fair-foughtfield he has generally been the victor; yet I make no doubt e'er this he is master of *Schweidnitz*, as *Dan* seems not to have the power to relieve it. In all probability *Hesse* is reliev'd from their suffering under *French* power, and tho' almost made a desert, the time
is

is at hand, when they may have a respite from their labours and taxations; and when the peasant may again reap the corn he sow'd, without the chance of seeing it devour'd by *French* locusts, — Other affairs waiting me, it is time I take my leave of you, Gentlemen, and can only wish you to remember *Punch's* advice is to learn humility, and submit to the will of Heaven and your conquerors. — And to divert you, after this long serious discourse, I present you a new song, called

The CONTRAST,

Now *London* and *Paris* their diff'rence to end,
To each other's court an ambassador send.
For *France* steers bold *Bedford*, the gen'ral choice,
At *London* arriv'd the fam'd Duke *Nivernois*,

As true representatives each of his nation,
These were chosen to grace such an exalted
station.

From *France* came the shades of soup-maigre
and grief;

At *Paris* they saw our plumb-pudding and beef.

L

No

No wonder that *Frenchmen* beheld with surprize,
 So glorious a fight, 'twas so sweet in their eyes,
 It renew'd their old thirst on *Britain* to trample,
 When of its good produce they saw such a
 sample.

Not with equal amazement did *Britons* behold
 The fate they must share, if their freedom
 they sold;
 For too well they know it, if *France* should
 prevail,
 They must soon bid adieu to beef, pudding,
 and ale.

Ye snarlers, who trouble your heads with
 state matter,
 By such wisdom convinc'd ne'er your betters
 bespatter;
 Since all must allow this a palpable hit,
 And shews of each court both the judgment
 and wit.

C O N.



CONCLUSION.

SINCE the foregoing dialogues were written, and sent to the press, some incidents have happen'd, which shew *Punch* was *no bad prophet*. St. John's has been re-taken, and Schweidnitz has surrender'd to his Prussian Majesty : Should the rest of his expectations be answer'd, by the perverseness of the Spaniards, continuing to refuse such terms of peace as we shall condescend to grant them ; and most impolitickly drive the Portuguese from Lisbon, to join their countrymen in South America ; they will have no resource left them, but to do as their ancestors formerly did, sit down and lament their own folly and pride, in compelling the Dutch to take up arms, and throw off the Spanish yoke.

The Dutch by the assistance of England from the low (distressed) soon became the High and Mighty States, and were soon enabled to conquer the chief settlements of the Portuguese (then under Spanish subjection) in Africa, Asia, and America ; and thereby became masters of that immense trade, which the Portuguese had laid the foundation of by their early application to navigation.

They had opened themselves a passage to the Eastern World by the Cape of Good Hope ; and by their industrious application to traffick, had made themselves masters, in a manner, of the chief maritime settlements on the coast of Africa and the East-Indies. But what became of all these, *when* the Portuguese were the subjects, or slaves, of Spain ? The Dutch after (as before observ'd) having shaken of the chains of imperial Spain, sufficiently reveng'd themselves on that haughty power in every part of the world, by taking and possessing those settlements the Portuguese had acquir'd,
and

and thereby render'd themselves sovereigns of almost all the sea-coast of the whole globe.

These were the consequences of the Spaniard putting a yoke on Portuguese necks ; and they were made to suffer for the sins of the Spaniards : for tho' they afterwards shook off their chains, and placed the Braganza family on the throne of Lisbon, they never had the power to regain that importance in the commercial world, which they before possessed ; and their sailors from being in a degree *all navigators*, are now perhaps the worst seamen on the Ocean.

In China they have still existing the ghost of their departed power in their settlement at Macao ; But it is as a shadow of power and no more. And what other settlements as Goa, Mozambique, &c. they possess in Asia and Africa, are only memento's of what they suffered from their connections with Spain. Can then the descendants of a brave race of men forever remain immerg'd
in

in sloth and folly, and must they from henceforth remain drudges to their inveterate foe the Spaniards? Without Great-Britain shall send armies sufficient to overwhelm the power of France and Spain united; and which succours the unhappy bigotted natives look on with contempt as hereticks, and by means of their priests are induced to bite the hand which is raised for their *sole* support and protection.

How vain then the efforts to keep men *free* if they chuse to be slaves! How idly is Britain succouring with her blood and treasure a set of wretches, who are striving to rivet their own chains? Mr. *Punch*, seeing the little likelihood of his countrymen succeeding, talks of a much better plan, *viz.* inspiring the Portuguese with the thoughts of their still remaining a free and *independant* nation; and not only insinuates, but points out the way to their being so; nay, shews them plainly how that is to be done; and how they may with great ease acquire

quire a power, superior to what in their most flourishing times they ever possess'd; and also their capacity of retaliating on their foes as great ills, as the Spaniards had oblig'd them to suffer; by making them only change seats with the American Spaniards, and sending an exchange of individuals from America to Europe: A scheme which, if the court of Madrid chuses to continue the war, is far from impracticable, and which can never want the assistance of Britain to bring it to perfection.

Mr. *Punch*, it is true, has, out of tenderness to his friend the Spaniard, not made use of all the force of argument he might have done, in regard to the British force gone to the South-Seas from Europe and Asia; and in not putting him in mind of the several large privateers, which are gone thither (as he has only hinted at the fate of the Manillas) without mentioning the hazard of Chili being plundered, as well as their other Southern settlements; and the possibility
there

there is of these privateers joining his Majesty's ships and forces from the East-Indies after they have possess'd the Manillas; and then whose, as the Spaniard asks, may be Panama, &c. and with what ease can Britain now compleat that scheme (by the reduction of Porto Bello) which, tho' well plann'd in the year 1739 was defeated by iniquitous measures; and tho' it fail'd in the main intention, yet serv'd to humble the Spaniard, and make the fortunes of those who surviv'd the undertaking.

The seas are now entirely under the command of the British navy; and wherever her cannon resounds, obedience or destruction are the only choice left to her enemies.

Is this then a time to treat, that is to say, to be trick'd out of our supremacy, and induced to surrender these acquisitions out of our hands, which the united globe cannot wrest from us?

Now then is the *time* for Britain to exert herself. No expence should be
spar'd

spare'd of men or treasure, if we have a mind to pay off the national debt, or prevent future wars or contests for maritime power. Now is the *Æra* not to be neglected, when Britain may say, with more reason, So many ships of war shall each nation keep, and no more, than that scourge of the world, that *immortal man*, LEWIS XIV. (tho' long since dead and rotten) had to tell the Genoese, He knew what shipping they had need of, and no more should they build or keep.

Shall Britain then, the Empress of the Main, hesitate to follow the example, tho' not acting from the same principle, but urged by self-defence. Immortality of Empire is now in *her power*; Heav'n has adjudged her the Sovereignty of the Ocean. Shall any of her dastard ministers fly in the face of the Supreme Being, and say, we won't accept it; or scruple to tell every maritime power, we know what ships you have occasion for; so many shall ye
M keep

keep up and repair, but an additional ship built or mann'd, beyond the number stipulated, shall cost you the sacrifice of your whole.

These are the terms on which the British nation ought to treat with the Spaniards and French; and with more propriety than the *immortal man* could dictate to the States of Genoa, Thus far shall she go, and no farther.

Has Britain, under the most benign influence of her stars, under the immediate protection of the God of Battles, rose from the abject state in which she lay in 1756, to that immense power of saying, the maritime coasts of the globe are, or may be, her own; and shall she then have terms of peace dictated to her by any power whatever? Heaven forbid! And surely Britons can never be so unmindful of the Supreme Being, as by despising and neglecting his favours, to leave a possibility for their enemies to involve these dominions in a fresh scene of war and bloodshed.

They

They should ever remember, that

Tempus præteritum nunquam revertitur :

And that if now, under the auspices of Divine Providence, they neglect to take time by the forelock, and they suffer the dragon's teeth to grow up, they may never have the opportunity again of keeping the rule of the ocean, and in consequence the government of the world.

Shame then blast those hireling pens, who cry out for peace on any terms ! or who shall say, that Britain is not enabled to maintain the conquests she has acquir'd ! or shall say the united maritime power of the globe can strip her of them ! And at the same time I would say, far be it from the thoughts of Britain, to make mankind slaves, which was the aim of that *immortal man*, whose curst ambition cost the lives of millions.

Not such Britannia's views ; she seeks nothing but to make mankind sensible of

M 2

their

their own real interest, and to deal justly with their neighbour. Here was the cause which made her unsheath the sword. She saw the seeds sown by the most ambitious power on earth a century ago, and which they had with care ever since cultivated; Arising to maturity, she has nipped them in the bud; and cut off the root of that power, which for an age past was expected by France to be the ruin of Britain; and which was to make them masters and directors of her colonies, and consequently become the rulers of the ocean.

These designs are now dispersed in air, and no power remains to France upon the water. Designs like these, universally known, ought to have made the Dutch have trembled for their independency, and have fear'd the giving succour to such attempts; and in a general body to have united with us, to prevent such, more than speculative, views from being brought to perfection. But this attempt Britain alone has withstood; she

she has, by the assistance of Divine Providence aiding her arms, baffled the long-hoped views of France, and shewn at last she was

Tendenti fortior.

Alone it may be justly said; for had not her assistance supported the Prussian power, what must have been the consequence to Britain? Had not the schemes of Austria and France been baffled by the subsidies given to Prussia, and which were generously continued by the British Parliament from year to year, must he not have soon sunk, and been obliged to have subscribed to such terms as the worst of foes could have prescribed? and must have seen himself and his posterity stripped of the regal dignity, and sat down contented, if they allowed him that, with the electorate of Brandenburg. Had he been subdued, where then could the French and Austrians have met with opposition in Europe?

Holland

Holland had missed her opportunity; the States tho' possessed of riches in the hands of private subjects, yet as a body corporate extremely poor, and had they been willing to assist us, could have made but a feeble effort.—But so far from that, they had all along shewn their intentions of weakening Great-Britain, and strengthening her enemies; and tho' I am far from seeking a staff to bear the dog, may it never be forgot in Albion, the steps they took to aid, assist, and abet our enemies!

Shame be on the heads of those who decried the necessity of that measure, by which our enemies have been deluded to draw off their forces from the real attack to guard against what was only a feint. Britain has hereby succeeded (tho' we allow at the expence of many millions) and has in a manner annihilated the naval power of the rest of the world: and by her acquisitions has now in her hands wherewithal to reimburse the expences she has borne;

borne ; and for ever hereafter prevent her foes from driving her to such extremity, and expences again.

Nothing but an infamous or scandalous treaty, by which she shall strip herself of her conquests, can injure her : and whoever can propose or advise the so doing, are the worst of foes to their country :

There is an old saying, never lose the sheep for a pennyworth of tar : Be not then Britons penny wise and pound foolish. Now is the time, or never, to keep your enemies for ever in that humble state you have reduced them to ; and tho' they may not yet be sensible of their weakness, and their pride is not sufficiently humbled ; give them then then the rising blow.

Animate and encourage the Portuguese to quit their home, (for a while) lead and encourage them to revenge their wrongs received from the European Spaniards, at Buenos Ayres, and by your assistance enable them entirely

to subdue the Spanish power in America; 'till having no supplies of wealth from thence, Spain shall with the greatest contrition vomit up the kingdom she had devour'd for such restorations as Britain shall (in her wonted generosity) be pleas'd to allow her.

That will cost you twenty or thirty millions more, Cries Save-all : Amen, so be it! If by no other means we can purchase security for what we have remaining, and be enabled to pay the principle or interest of those debts we have already contracted.

Now is the critical moment to be embraced by Britain, if she ever desires to pay her immense debts. Now is the time (for ages to come) to keep that aquatick universal empire, she has at the expence of so much blood and treasure acquired : In for a penny in for a pound, is a vulgar proverb ; and can never be more properly applied than at this present hour. Pursue the war whatever it costs, and may not Britons
be

be again allur'd by the treacherous motives of peace, to leave it in the power of her enemies to infringe it, whenever they shall find it for their interest?

The burnt child dreads the fire ! Ought we not then from past experience to know the danger of ever leaving a power in the hands of our enemies which may kindle into a blaze sufficient even to singe the hair of our heads. For once be Britons united, and baffle the expectations of the French and Spaniards : in your divisions lay all the hopes of their succeeding against you ; past errors cannot be recalled.

How great then the folly of saying this measure was wrong, and the other was not right ; providence has hitherto blessed your efforts. Your just support of the unhappy Hanoverians and Hessians, undeniably suffering for Britain's quarrels, has crown'd your arms with success in Asia, Africa, and America. Let not Britons then distrust the same

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aid

aid from Heaven in supporting Portugal against France and Spain !

Prussia seems emerging, and the unjust claims of Austria and Saxony must soon subside ; and should not this campaign complete their humiliation, never be that assistance refused him, which the Pensioned Commoner, infamously so called, has been blamed for countenancing the Parliament for so many years to agree to.

Shame on those venal pens who throw dirt on him for having so done ! 'Twas in Germany France was subdued. There were the seeds sown, which afterwards ripen'd and produced conquests thro' the different quarters of the world. This point, so often canvassed, may be fairly reduced to this arbitration.

Had Hanover aught to do with Britain's quarrel with the French in America ? No. — Had Hanover any business to interfere between the Empress-Queen and the King of Prussia ? Not in the least. She would have been glad to have

have sat still, and enjoy'd her neutrality. Why then came she into the war? For the same reasons Portugal is now. We must divert the British power from its pursuits, cries France; and attack it in its most sensible parts, and where we can have an opportunity of directing the war with the greatest prospect of success.

In both they have taken the wrong sow by the ear.—By the German war France foolishly neglected her defence of North America. Had half the expence, which she directed to support her armies against Hanover, been applied to her marine; and one fourth of the troops, which she poured on the plains of Germany, been sent to America, Quebeck and Montreal had never been in the possession of Britain. How unjust then the cavils of those, who arraign the conduct of our late patriot minister, call him pensioner, and charge him with having deviated from his, formerly avowed, principles!

When he came into power, the alliance with Prussia was made; and however averse he had shewn himself to continental wars it was not in *his power* to decline it. How have dirty, low speakers and scriblers blam'd him for actions, posterity, divested of prejudice, must to latest ages record his praise for; and say 'tis to him we owe a full eighth of the globe (without his successors shall chuse to part with it) and can at this hour say, to the terms we offer, you our enemies must submit; or worse shall ensue.

If the Portuguese have not lost all spirit, and become the most pusillanimous race of men, let them ship their wives and children for Africa and Goa, with necessaries sufficient to pay their passage and board, till such time as their swords and valour have made themselves masters of pleasanter seats and greater treasure, sufficient to recompense their hazards, and made the Spaniards in America feel the distresses their frenchified country-

countrymen had iniquitously forced the Portuguese to suffer in Europe.

Hard terms to be drove to such extremities ! I grant it——But if Britain with all her military force cannot prevent it, what must then ensue ? The Portuguese must remain hewers of wood and drawers of water to the Spaniards, till such time as roused by their task-masters they feel the weight of their chains, and they shall seek for every opportunity to follow their countrymen to the blessed seats of a new Paradise in the Brazils ; and there, as in Elizium, enjoy a greater state of plenty and pleasure than their native country afforded them.

I don't insist on the pleasure of revenge, and of driving the Spaniards from their habitations, and sending them back to Europe, stripped as bare as the Spaniards would have forced the Portuguese from their paternal seats, had not the aid of Britain enabled them to save great part of their penates.

F I N I S.

countrymen and strangers to the
country of the North is known
that there is a great deal of
land in the North of England
which is not cultivated. The
land is not cultivated because
it is too poor to cultivate and
because the land is too small
to cultivate. The land is too
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